

SUBJECT: Alexander DEMKOW (DEMKIW)

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WILKI MAZOWIECKIE,

12.6.1946, Rawa Ruska, USSR  
was approached by UB in July 1964  
while visiting Poland) with a proposition  
to recruit him.

SOURCE : C talked with Subject on 10, 11 and 12 June 1964 each time for 1 hour or so.

DATE : 8 July 1964

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

1. Subject is Ukrainian, Swedish citizen, aged 48, married, his Swedish wife is employed as waitress with a Restaurant-Night Club in Malmo, have one daughter aged 13; Subject himself is employed as draftsman with a Swedish firm in Malmo, Norra Vallgatan 34. He stems from WILKI MAZOWIECKIE, region Rawa Ruska.

Subject, a former UPA officer, escaped to Sweden in Feb 1946 as a stowaway on a Polish ship. June/July 1963, together with his family, he visited Poland (Warsaw, Krakow, Zakopane, Warsaw) and was approached by the UB with a proposition to work for them in Sweden. Subject refused, was threatened with his handing over to the KGB, and finally escaped by plane on 24 July 1964 from Warsaw to Copenhagen with the help of Swedish Consulate in Warsaw.

In Poland Subject has a cousin - Danuta IGNATOWICZ of Krakow, now Danuta, aged 47. She was the one stated in his papers as his relative he was visiting.

2. 1938-1939 Subject served with Polish Army in the rank of corporal. September 1939 he was taken prisoner by Germans and brought to a POW camp in Germany. 1942 he escaped from POW camp, returned to his native village and joined Ukrainian Underground. In his escape he was helped by a Ukrainian girl, now married to a German. Her present address: Eugenia Schwandt, Rothenburg/Tauber, Postfach 88. Subject is still in correspondence with her and she was supposed to visit Poland too.

1942-1943 Subject organized and commanded the U-A company "Zavoyovnyky" in Rawa Ruska region. As commander of this unit Subject had a few battles

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with communist Polish and Soviet partizans.

1943 he was transferred to propaganda department in the same region. His superior was Yaroslav WOZNIAK, chief of rayon and later nad-rayon, who was killed in action at the end of the war. His pseudonym was MECHAL. At the end of 1945 he arrived in Poland and was hiding with his Polish relatives in Cracow, ~~although~~ pretending to their friends to be member of Polish Underground. Through them he was "smuggled" to Gdansk and in February 1946 put as a stowaway on a Polish ship going to England. Discovered by a mechanic in the engine hall, he was brought on the sea to the captain. The latter put him ashore in Halmø threatening prior to that that in case the Swedes will refuse him he will have to deliver Subject back to Gdansk. It was Subject's understanding that the friends of his relatives near Gdansk "pre-arranged" his escape with the captain though the latter pretended to know nothing about it. Swedes accepted Subject as a political refugee and since then he stayed in that country.

3. 28 June 1963 Subject crossed by his car the East-German - Polish border at KIELBASOHO, Poland, and next day reached WARSAW. Having been told that he had 8 days to register with militia he proceeded directly to Cracow where he got in contact with his cousin, Danuta IGNATOWICZ. There he was told by the latter that 2 or 3 days prior to his arrival militia asked her about him, ~~namely~~ i.e. whether Subject had already come.

Subject registered with militia in Cracow and was told that according to new regulation all foreigners had to register within 3 days.

4. Around 15 July 1963 Subject went with family and cousin to ZAKOŘANE by his car. He was supposed to meet there another cousin of his who lived in CSR. The latter did not arrive however because he received no visa. One ~~when~~ day near Morskie Oko when driving his car there, Subject was

approached by the UB in civil clothes who wanted to talk to him. There were four of them in ~~nick~~ a Mercedes-car. Subject refused to talk to them pretending he did not know who they were. The UB officers followed him in their car for 3 or 4 hours and then identifying themselves as the UB asked Subject to go with them to a militia office in ZAKOPANE. There they asked why he came to Poland, told him to tell his biography from 1939, and not to try to conceal his "doings in the past". They wanted to know everything about his "criminal deeds" against Poles and Russians. They knew actually all about him ~~but~~ they wanted Subject to admit himself what he had done in the past. When Subject omitted to mention his activities with the UPA, the UB told him that they knew very well about ~~him~~ <sup>them</sup> and began with mentioning some of his true stories and giving names of people involved. According to Subject the UB knew his doings very well indeed and told him the story of his UPA-unit better than he could do it himself. In his opinion they must have had someone of his friends from the company-staff who supplied the UB with all the information. They told him that his pseudonym was CHALYI, that his superior was NECHAI and wanted to know whether he knew latter's wife who was living now near WROCLAW, Poland. The UB did not know however one of his pseudonyms from the period of his work in propaganda.

Subject tried to refute all UB accusations admitting only that he served for some time with UPA but as far as he knew there was an amnesty for the Underground, and besides, he was a Swedish citizen now.

The UB officers (all four, aged 30-35) replied that for them his Swedish citizenship was completely meaningless and the amnesty he mentioned, concerned only the Polish Armia Krajowa and not "the UPA -bandits". They also mentioned that they could bring someone who would remind Subject of all his 'criminal deeds' in the past. But this was not the point. Putting him on a trial would serve no useful purpose and therefore they would like him to work for UB. He should think <sup>it</sup> about and tell them about his decision to-morrow. They asked Subject to

come alone . The first "interview" lasted for about 5 hours, late into night, while Subject's wife and daughter were waiting for him downstairs in militia building. Next interview was to take place in Crocow ,in militia building ,too.

5. Next day when Subject continued to deny their accusations and refused to work for the UB, he was told to write his full biography, and pressed again to change his mind. He was told that in case he refuses to cooperate they will hand him over to the KGB. Then he was released and told to come next day again.

6. Next day Subject was treated with the same procedure that was to last until his escape from Warsaw to Copenhagen: he was asked whether he had changed his mind , reminded of his deeds in the past, and finally threatened with his handing over to the KGB.

One of those days Subject was told that they did not want him to work against Ukrainians. What they wanted was information on Swedes, for example on harbor-traffic in Malmo, data on some interesting Swedish people like engineers and scientists, and that should not be too difficult for him to do. As a draftsman in a respectable Swedish firm he could easily make Swedish acquaintances ,incl. even people having to do with nuclear and other important research.

Another time when Subject insisted that he was too stupid to do such things as intelligence anyway ,and his social position was incompatible with what they wanted him to do, the reply was he shouldn't worry about it because the UB would supply him with sufficient amount of money.

One day when Subject continued to refuse their proposals, they said he could have also an easier job like for instance re-mailing to Poland or East Germany from Sweden some letters that will come to his address.

On the whole, this tactic of stick and carrot was repeated every day and usually ended with a strong appeal to his reason to agree to co-operation with them.

7. Subject was neither beaten up nor threatened with any tortures but after several days he felt that his situation was worsening. The UB became more and more aggressive and impatient. 23 July 1964 he arranged his next meeting with the UB at 15.00 hrs instead <sup>of</sup> as usually at 10.00. At night he packed his family into ~~the~~ car and having ascertained that no one was watching him left for Warsaw. There he drove directly to Swedish Consulate and told them his trouble. The Swedish Consul saw only one possible way out; he went at once to the Polish Airline "LOT" and bought a ticket for Subject to Copenhagen. The ticket was on Subject's name. Then he brought him to the Airport, together with two other Consular officials in his own car. Subject's wife and child were to follow him in ~~his~~ <sup>Subject's</sup> car and by boat, accompanied by a Swedish consular official. On 24 July 1963 at 15.00 hrs Subject left Warsaw Airport for Copenhagen and his family followed him as pre-arranged, immediately. On their way by car in Poland and East Germany they were accompanied by a Swedish official from Warsaw who formally was <sup>only</sup> driving them. They had no trouble whatsoever.

(N.B. Subject showed to C his air-ticket - O8C2 No 16 65 72 issued by LOT and dtd 24 July 1963)

8. During interrogations Subject was told that he could not leave Poland and even abroad the UB will find him because they had "long arms". So far, Subject was not bothered by them in Sweden since his return.

9. Subject's cousin intervened on his behalf with the UB but was told to mind her own business. Subject is going to see her next time in Yugoslavia provided she will get a visa.

10. The UB asked Subject about some Ukrainian families from his region living now in Poland. They were particularly interested in Col. WYDRA, Dymitr (Dmytro) aged 42, Polish, of Ukrainian origin, stemmed from Wilki Mazowieckie, now Wolytsia, chief of a paratroopers school in Warsaw or near Warsaw.

Wydra's mother who lives with his family ,was sister of ~~xxx~~ WOZNIAK'S mother. *skd* *WLP*

WYDRA is married to a Polish girl, they have one daughter aged 8-10. Wydra's sister is a judge, in WROCLAW.

When talking about WYDRA Subject indicated that he had some contacts with Swedes and they were also interested in the Polish Colonel.

WYDRA was deported together with his father to Siberia in 1940 or 1941, during the war he joined the Kosciuszko-~~8~~ Brigade and with it "Liberated Poland". All the time he stayed in the army and pretended to be a Pole . He should be a very able officer ,highly respected by his colleagues and superiors. Subject did not see him now in Poland. They knew each other from the period before the war.

The UB wanted to know all the details about WYDRA himself and his relatives, who they were, what they did also; whether Subject met WYDRA now in Warsaw, were they corresponding or not.